

# The True Witness and Catholic Chronicle.

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## EPISCOPAL APPROBATION.

If the English Speaking Catholics of Montreal and of this Province consulted their best interests, they would soon make of the TRUE WITNESS one of the most prosperous and powerful Catholic papers in this country. I heartily bless those who encourage this excellent work.

PAUL, Archbishop of Montreal.

SATURDAY JULY 28, 1900.

## Notes of the Week.

**THE CHINESE WAR.**—There is room for serious thought in what is now transpiring in China. In the first place, we find the Chinese, armed with the best weapons of modern warfare, turning the guns, manufactured by European nations, upon the subjects of those very nations. The armies of China have been drilled, and brought to a high state of perfection, by officers of European nations, those armies are now moving down the compatriots of their military instructors. An appeal has been made to have laws passed, prohibiting the export of arms and ammunition to China. Well, does it not appear to be a little late in the day for such action? China was easily overcome by Japan, a comparatively small nation; but that operation could not be repeated to-day. The civilized world will, henceforth, have to face China with arms in the hands of her people, and that people instructed in their use.

**THE INDUSTRIAL FEATURE.**—Another perplexing feature of the situation in China is discussed by Mr. William Clarke in an article contributed to the "Concord," the organ of the Peace Association, entitled "The Real Chinese Peril." In dealing with the opening up of China, he predicts, that this operation will be followed by the inauguration of an industrial movement in that country. The people are apt to learn, and Chinese cheap labor will enable Chinese manufacturers to flood the markets of nations that are now their supplies. Here are a couple of extracts from Mr. Clarke's article:—

"It is a peril to every workingman in Europe and America if China should, as the phrase is, be 'opened up' to a sudden invasion of Western life. . . . The one real motive of the attack being made by the Powers on China is, in a word, markets. . . . Now, the Chinese will never furnish the markets which our Western fancy conceives. It is thought that because China is a great and rich country with vast stores of minerals, that therefore she will be a great consumer of goods, as England or America is. No delusion can be greater."

"But while China will not buy shiploads of goods or fill the factories of Europe and America with her orders, she will certainly become within a measurable time a formidable rival of industrial Western civilization. Once opened up, the industrial revolution in China will race like a flame. She has more coal than any other country, her wealth in iron and other minerals is incalculable. Mills will be built everywhere by Western capitalists who will only be too delighted to utilize the patient industry of millions of Chinese, who can learn almost any trade in a week, and who live on a little rice and a shilling a day. How are our Western workingmen going to meet such a competitor? The answer is clear—they cannot meet him; and, therefore, if China is 'opened up' under capitalist auspices, our working

people must face the risk of being dragged downwards to the Chinese economic level."

**THE SENSATIONAL SIDE.**—It is quite safe to say that the Chinese question is just as puzzling to-day as it was four weeks ago. No one can say what there is of truth, in the hundred and one reports we read in the daily press. The true state of affairs cannot be long delayed, nevertheless, and when it shall be known, the next question will be: how are the European Powers going to act? Will it be a concerted movement, or is Russia going to work on her own lines? Speculation at this moment is idle. All the same people will speculate, and not satisfied with that, during the intervals of the fast succeeding reports, quite a number of the wisecracks, who are dealing with the question, have been seeking to fix the blame for all that has occurred. In our day nothing succeeds better with the multitude, than sensationalism: so the daily purveyor of intelligence to China, as the true culprit, presenting something so novel, that it cannot fail to attract notice. There are many things that might suggest themselves, to ordinary minds, as causes for the present upheaval; but it remained for our sensationalists to put their finger upon the missionaries to China, as the true culprits. Were it not for the missionaries, there would be peace. As the native of the Old Sod would say "that bangs Banagher and Banagher bangs the d—l." In another column we publish an article from the Boston "Herald," on this subject which will well repay perusal. The hypocrisy of the latest attack on religion is clearly exposed, and the true causes of the Chinese horrors vigorously dealt with.

**THE MEMORY OF THE RIGHT Honorable Sir John Thompson,** is being honored in his native province of Nova Scotia. At Halifax, on the 19th inst., a bust of the eminent statesman and jurist was unveiled at the County Court House. The bust was subscribed for by the members of the Bar of Nova Scotia. Lieutenant-Governor M. B. Daly presided at the unveiling, and the leading citizens of the province took part in the ceremonies. Lieutenant-Governor Daly delivered an eloquent and appropriate address, recalling the great services and sacrifices of the late Premier of Canada, one of her most distinguished sons. His Grace, Archbishop O'Brien, of Halifax, also spoke, with his usual force and felicity. It is gratifying to find that the memory of the distinguished Irish Canadian statesman is being preserved. No career, of any of our public men, is more worthy of imitation, no example more striking for the youth of our country, to urge them on to good and patriotic deeds. As time rolls on Sir John Thompson's work will continue to grow in the estimation of the people of Canada. The unveiling of the bust at Halifax, is only the prelude of more substantial recognition, in other parts of the Dominion.

**TWO OPINIONS.**—We were somewhat amused to read the following query in the New York "Sun": "Can you let me have the exact date and place of death, and the place of

sepulture of the remains of the 'once noted author and religionist,' Maria Monk?" The reply is still more striking than the question. The "Sun" makes answer:—"We cannot, Maria Monk, a 'notorious impostor,' died fifty years ago." Here are two very different opinions of Maria Monk. The correspondent is evidently under the impression that she was a great personage and one of importance in the religious world. The "Sun," in common with almost all Protestants, has no hesitation in characterizing her as a "notorious impostor." In fact, it is an evidence of not only bigotry of the blindest kind, but even of common education to cling to the belief that this unfortunate woman was other than what she has been proven to be a thousand times over. Such the fate of all the so-called ex-nuns and ex-priests: contempt during life, oblivion after death.

**PRIEST KILLED BY HEAT.**—It is remarkable how many sudden deaths of priests we have read about during the past few weeks. The last instance recorded is from New York city. The report says:—

"Rev. Michael Mohan, professor of theology at St. Anselm's College, in Manchester, N.H., was prostrated by the heat in front of a book store at 250 East Ninetieth street, yesterday afternoon, and died before the arrival of an ambulance. He came to this city three weeks ago to spend his vacation with his friend, John Ferris, of 1852 Second avenue. Father Mohan left Mr. Ferris' house in the afternoon to purchase some books at McKenna's book store in Ninetieth street. He had just walked out of the store when he fell unconscious on the sidewalk."

**BISHOP NEUMANN'S PROCESS.**—The following is an exact translation of the communication recently received from Rome by Rev. Father Wissel, C.S.S.R.:—

"Rome, the 27th June, 1900.—The Sacred Congregation of Rites, in its ordinary session on the 26th June in the Apostolic Palace of the Vatican, has issued the following answer to the question, 'Whether it is certain that the process, held in Philadelphia by the authority of the Apostolic See over the reputation of the sanctity of the life, the virtues and the miracles in general of the venerable servant of God, John Nepomucene Neumann, of the Congregation of the Most Holy Redeemer and Bishop of Philadelphia, is valid and to the point?' Answer in the affirmative, or it is certain."

This answer of the Sacred Congregation reflects great credit upon the priests who had a share in the process. The reputation of the sanctity of the life of the venerable Bishop Neumann has now been officially acknowledged by the Holy See, and permission will be given to continue the process.

**A CATHOLIC FOR CAMBRIDGE.**—We clip from a well-informed exchange the following item of news, which will certainly be of interest to a few of our readers:—

"Mr. W. S. Lilly, the well-known Catholic writer on religious and philosophical subjects, is a candidate for the vacant chair of philosophy in the University of Cambridge. It is an encouraging sign of the times that one of his London dallies expresses the hope that, should Mr. Lilly prove to be the best man for the place, the University authorities will rise superior to creed prejudices and appoint him. Lord Acton, Froude's successor in the chair of history at Oxford, is a case in precedent, though His Lordship's Catholicity, we regret to say, cut a sad figure at the time of the Vatican Council."

To judge from certain of Professor Lilly's published works we would say that his Catholicity has frequently "cut" just as "sad a figure" as did ever that of Lord Acton. His "Right and Wrong" may be considered an able work; but his extreme Liberal views lead him to treat the representatives of what may be styled the Ultramontaine school in a form calculated to tickle the anti-Catholic fancy.

**INCREASE IN PATENTS.**—If an evidence of the development of the inventive genius amongst Americans is required, we find it in the official statement of the Commissioner of Patents. He informs us that the last fiscal year has been the most prosperous one for his office for years back. He says that the cash receipts have been \$1,358,228.35—a larger sum than received in any previous fiscal year. The number of patents issued is also the largest in the history of the office; numbering 26,540. There has been a corresponding increase in the number of trademarks, patents and labels registered. The increase in the number of applications, for letters patents and caveats, and registration of trademarks, labels and

prints is 5,000 over that of the previous fiscal year and aggregates 47,000.

**A LUMBER SYNDICATE.**—Strange changes are taking place in the development and progress of the great lumber trade of Canada. Thirty years ago any of the leading lumbermen would scarcely have believed the one who would have predicted the transformations that have since taken place. Railway lines running across limits and up to the very doors of the shanties was something undreamed of in the "bark-canoes" days. This year not one raft of timber came down the Ottawa River; twenty years ago it was a usual sight to behold 100 to 150 rafts in one season. Yet this does not indicate any falling off in the lumber industry. It simply means that the timber is now shipped by rail, while it formerly was driven down the rivers and went in rafts to Quebec by way of the Ottawa and St. Lawrence. A new departure is that of a lumber syndicate, consisting of a joint stock company, with \$50,000,000 capital, now being organized at Ottawa. In this connection the "Free Press" says:—

"The object of the company will be to regulate the markets and to prevent over supply of lumber being taken out in any one season. In other words, it will regulate the supply to suit the demand."

"One of the parties interested in the formation of the company, being seen by the 'Free Press,' stated that such a company should have been in existence long ago, as it would have done away with any sacrificing of lumber at unprofitable prices and in every way would have been advantageous to the lumber interests in this section of Canada. Nearly all the lumbermen were favorable to the scheme. It would be conducted along the line of any other ordinary joint stock company, there is to be a president and a board of directors. Mr. J. R. Booth would doubtless be the first president."

**SCHOOL BOOK SYNDICATES.**—At the Summer School, this year, Monsignor Conaty, Rector of the Catholic University at Washington, said:—"I am glad that the Catholic system is eclectic, and has not yet become the toy of school board syndicates." The "Detroit Tribune," in dealing with this subject, clearly explains Dr. Conaty's remark. It says:—

"The school books of this country are published by powerful syndicates, which support lobbies in every State legislature and in every large city. It is the business of the syndicates to publish books and sell them, and the more they can sell the better the syndicate managers like it. The syndicates offer special inducements to break educators and the latter get out break books of endless varieties. Syndicate agents present them before school boards, syndicate lecturers advertise and advocate them before teachers' institutes and the commercial interest rules. The principles of mathematics now taught are the same as were taught in the days of Euclid and Pythagoras, but instead of acquiring a knowledge of them from two or three books in progressive series, as their fathers did, pupils now require about a dozen arithmetics. It does not appear that the present day schools are turning out any more mathematical prodigies than those of twenty-five years ago, but they are consuming about eighty per cent. more books for the benefit of the publishing trusts. The same rule follows in every course of study. It is impossible for poor parents to provide all these books for their children, and so paternal city governments in many cases furnish free books, which gives greater opportunities for book consumption and leaves a little something in it for the boys. Public schools have become fields for political training and for the promotion of trade in books. Education is a secondary function."

**AN AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE.**—The fifth annual convention of the agricultural missionaries of the Province of Quebec has just closed at the Trappist monastery at Oka. Missionaries from the dioceses of Quebec, Rimouski, Chicoutimi, Montreal, St. Hyacinthe and Sherbrooke, as well as scores of laymen and official lecturers on agricultural subjects were present. The Rev. Mr. Cote, president of the missionaries, occupied the chair, and the lecturers were Messrs. J. A. Chicoine, M.P.P., of Sherbrooke; O. E. Dalais, of the Quebec Department of Agriculture; J. A. Marsan, secretary of the Judges Agricultural Merit; J. C. Chapais, assistant Federal Commissioner for the dairy industry; G. Baron, professor of agriculture at the Oka School; Rev. F. Gaudet, agricultural Trappist, of Oka; and Rev. J. O. Brousseau, founder and director of the agricultural orphanage of Bellechasse. Needless to say that these speakers exhausted almost every practical sub-

ject in connection with the agricultural industries of the province. The election of officers for the ensuing year took place, and all interested were pleased to note the beneficial effects in the province resulting from the existence and the labors of the association.

## OUR MARRIAGE LAWS.

Friday, July 13, our friend the "Daily Witness," in "a moment of weakness" fell into its old-time anti-Catholic fever. They say that Friday is an unlucky day, and that the number 13 is equally as unfortunate. We are not able to pronounce upon these beliefs, for we have never experienced any special difference, as far as luck goes, between this day and number and others; but we do know that on the occasion mentioned the "Witness" was most unfortunate in its selection of a subject for leader, and very unhappy in its treatment of the same. The Deloit marriage case gave our neighbor a favorable opportunity of at once exhibiting its bigotry and its ignorance of Catholic doctrine. Were we to consider marriage—not as a sacrament—but as a contract like that of sale, or lease, or exchange, we could thoroughly understand the attitude of the "Witness"; but all the parade of "British liberty" and the "rights of British subjects," and all that sort of cheap clamor can never alter the fact that the laws of the Catholic Church are binding upon Catholics, that they are upheld, as such, by the civil laws of the province, and that they in no way infringe upon the rights, or privileges, or liberties of any individuals or bodies outside of the Catholic communion.

The "Witness" goes beyond its usually truthful, or rather honest and sincere course, when it says:—"The case in question should be appealed to the Privy Council to learn exactly how far persons in Canada whom the Roman Catholic Church chooses to claim can be domineered over by it." This single paragraph contains the whole spirit of the article in question. All that follows is but an amplification of this idea furnished with details of the particular case under consideration.

The only conclusion to be drawn from this statement is the false one that the Catholic Church lays claim to persons outside her fold and domineers over them to an extent that affects greatly the future of some and the present of others. We can only make reply. We repeat that, as far as the present case goes, we will not express any opinion. It has become so generally known that we may remark that Mr. Deloit is accused by the "Witness" of pretending to be a Catholic, in order to take advantage of the Church's laws to repudiate a marriage which he had contracted. We will never be found encouraging any person who seeks to traffic with the sacraments of the Church; but neither we, nor the "Witness," nor the Catholic Church herself can say whether in his heart a man is a Catholic, a Protestant or an infidel. Once he claims to be a Catholic he must be presumed—until positive proof to the contrary—to be what he states. No matter how he has kept or broken the ten commandments, or the precepts of the Church, we are not called upon to decide such facts. All we can say is that when a person claims seriously to belong to the Church, we must take it for granted that he is a Catholic.

The Church never lays claim to anyone not already a Catholic, nor does she domineer over her own faithful, much less over the people outside her fold. Her laws are strict; so are the laws and government of all regular institutions; her teachings are infallible, and her sentiments are ever based on truth. It is, therefore, useless for the "Witness" to clothe itself with the domino of faith, in order to stab to the heart a venerable mother against whom it rebels and whose goodness it purposely, or through ignorance, ignores.

## THE LATE CANON PICHE.

By this time our readers are nearly all aware that on Sunday last, at Lachine, the venerable and revered parish priest—Canon Piche—died suddenly during the High Mass. For nearly forty years he has been the pastor of that important place, and his labors in every good cause were such that both in the material and the religious senses the parish has arisen to an enviable position. Robust, powerfully-built, apparently in the possession of exceptionally good health, the late lamented priest, was looked upon as one destined to continue for many years to come his grand and fruitful mission. But God, in His Infinite Wisdom, knows best. In the midst of the preparations for the grand festivals, held this week in honor of the fiftieth anniversary of the Sisters of St. Anne, and while in the full current of his grand crus-

ade against intemperance, the Angel of Death suddenly rushed past and touched the good priest with his fatal wing. He fell at his post, as a soldier of the Church Militant, performing to the last moment the duties assigned to him by his sacerdotal rank.

On Sunday morning Rev. Canon Piche said early Low Mass. At nine o'clock Mass he gave out the usual announcements, and preached for a few moments on the question of hotels and additional licenses. At High Mass he preached a most vigorous sermon. He was a veritable apostle of temperance. On this last and fatal occasion he declared that he would wage unceasing war against the demon of drink, even were he to die in the endeavor. On saying these words he placed his hand over the region of his heart, and remarked that he would not continue for the present the subject under treatment. He came down from the pulpit, retired to his room at the presbytery, and was found, fifteen minutes later, dead in his chair.

The congregation had listened to the powerful and even fervid eloquence of that great, strong man, when the Gospel was concluded; before the elevation his soul was in eternity; after the Communion his death was announced to the astonished and thunder-stricken flock. It was swift, calm, peaceful! It was a glorious death!

Sixty-seven years of life; forty odd years spent in the direct service of God as a minister at His altars; every moment consecrated to duty and, therefore, to a preparation for the inevitable day; preaching the Holy Word, fulfilling the orders of the Almighty, standing between his people and the evils that lead to destruction; having performed the august sacrifice of the Mass and received the Bread of Life from his own consecrated hands; with all his good works heaped up around him; with the right to honestly cry out, "I have fought the good fight," "I have kept the faith," the Curé of Lachine stepped from his pulpit into the presence of His creator, walked directly from the foot of the altar to the foot of God's eternal throne, and falling asleep in the slumber that knows no disturbance on earth, he awoke in the glory of Heaven.

Such a death is to be envied, not deplored. We lament the loss which the Church has sustained, which our good Archbishop feels so keenly, which the Sisters of St. Anne's consider irreparable, which the whole parish of Lachine experiences, but we rejoice in the magnificent closing of such a saintly career—in a translation so sudden from earth to heaven.

## HOW PROTESTANT UNIVERSITIES ARE SUPPORTED.

The sum total of endowments to American colleges and universities during the past scholastic year amounts to more than sixteen millions of dollars. One "university," whose name we never heard before, received three and one-fifth millions; and four other institutions that do not need money badly—Harvard and Chicago among them—were presented with over a million each. Nearly every little secular or sectarian institution in the United States has at least one handsome gift to report, that would seem like a gold mine to any of our Catholic colleges. Only two Catholic schools figure among the fortunate ones, and these for small bequests. Now, let us suggest that some of the splendid eloquence wasted in criticizing our colleges and academies be employed in persuading wealthy Catholics to endow them—"Ave Maria."

## RETREAT OF SULLIVANS.—The annual retreat of the Sulpicians—The annual retreat of the Sulpicians commenced at the Seminary on Sunday last. The preacher is the Rev. Abbe Monnier, who has come out from France for the purpose.

## MR. MCANULTY'S SUCCESS.—It is thus the "Herald" briefly tells of the success achieved by a well known young Irish Canadian Catholic in this city.

Mr. T. W. McAnulty, who has been with L. J. Forget & Co. for over 22 years, was elected a member of the Montreal Stock Exchange a few days ago. Mr. McAnulty is one of the best known and most popular men on the "Street," and when his election was made known this morning, he was showered with congratulations. He started in business career with Senator Forget's firm, and has reached the top of the ladder after hard and conscientious work. He is thoroughly acquainted with the brokerage business in all its phases, and for a number of years past has held a most important position with the firm, which is the largest on the "Street."

Mr. McAnulty purchased his seat some time ago for \$11,000, which is the highest figure ever paid for a seat on the Exchange.

Mr. McAnulty will not sever his connection with L. J. Forget & Co., but will, of course, go on the Exchange in the interests of the firm.

Prosperity is the touchstone of virtue: it is less difficult to bear misfortunes than to remain uncorrupted by pleasure.

## Letter

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